

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

E. CUSHMAN, PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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## TERMS.

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## MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baptist Magazine for October.

### DELAWARES.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF MR. BLANCHARD.  
*Sabbath worship—Indian Juggler.*

Jan. 6, 1839. Fifteen adults at meeting with  
us to day. At evening walked out to the vil-  
lage. Found but little opportunity for religious  
conversation, as the opposers are particularly  
shy of me on Lord's day. They seem to sup-  
pose that some magic power rests on me on the  
"praying day."

12. Saturday evening. Sister Case having  
taken the entire charge of the English school,  
the whole of this week has been left to me for  
translation. Have had less hindrance than in  
any previous week that I can call to mind. Have  
prepared about twelve pages for the press, and  
passed over six more the first time.

12. Congregation, as usual, small, but rather  
more attention manifested than common. Un-  
derstand that the chief has given new orders for  
no one to attend our meetings. He had of late  
shown more friendship than ordinarily, and re-  
peatedly told me that he should soon begin to lis-  
ten to our teaching.

15. The chief called on me this evening,  
with some young men just returned from a trap-  
ping tour. On their way down, the Pawnees  
had fallen upon them and stripped them of all  
they had, traps, guns, furs, horses, etc., to the  
amount of about two thousand dollars, and kil-  
led one of the company. The object of the call  
was to solicit my aid in laying the matter be-  
fore the United States agent for that district.

17. This morning, at sunrise, wishing to re-  
sume my translation, set out for my assistant.—  
Found him engaged, so that he would be detained  
for an hour or more. In the mean time made a  
few short visits in the neighborhood.

Happened in where a conjurer had just finished  
his juggling over a sick man. He accosted me,  
saying, "You have well come, for I hear that  
you have a little of the spirit of which I possess  
much. This is a very sick man, and I hope you  
will not be stingy of your ability." I told him  
that he had been misinformed; that I possessed  
no such power; and that I should be ashamed of  
any partnership with him in such matters; but if  
the sick man wished for medicine, I would free-  
ly administer to him. He was highly exasperated  
at my reply, and said to those present, "He  
is doubtless ignorant of the ability I possess; I  
pity him, or he would exert it on him." I in-  
quired what he could do. He replied, "Your life  
is in my hand; were I to think the thought, it  
would depart from you." "No," said I, "God  
is the author of my existence, and he has never  
given me into the hands of a juggler. Exert  
your power on me, if you have any, or my word  
is proof that you have none." I then conversed  
a little with the sick man, and left them seem-  
ingly filled with astonishment at my remarks to  
the conjurer; for men of that class are universally  
feared by the common people.

20. Lord's day. Meeting quite interesting.  
Observed some affected to tears. O may that  
which is sown in weakness be raised in power!

22. A young woman, who has attended our  
meeting for some time past, came to the mission  
this morning. Said she had come to learn to read  
the "good words of Jesus." She had never  
learned a letter, as her relatives were all oppo-  
sed to every thing of the kind.

26. Evening. Have been able to devote  
more than half my time to the Harmony this  
week.

28. The young woman spoken of last Mon-  
day, has to-day read the three first sections of  
the Life of Christ. Several Kanzas present at  
our evening worship. The object of their visit  
is to beg. They are truly poor, and doubly so,  
for they are sensible of only their temporal wants.  
O may they soon be asking for the bread of  
life!

29. Our visitors are still among us. They  
are encamped near, and we are obliged to keep  
an eye on them constantly, they are so addicted  
to stealing.

Visit to Shawanoe—Dangerous ford.

Feb. 8. At daylight set out for Shawanoe, to  
revise for the press. Was so detained at the riv-  
er by the ice, that I did not get there till after-  
noon. Finished reading about dark, then went  
to Westport. Found Br. Barker at leisure, and  
commenced reading the tenth form of the Har-  
mony.

9. Stayed with Br. B. till 4 o'clock, then set out  
for home. Came to the river just at twilight.—  
Found the boat so ice-bound, that the ferryman  
had no hope of getting it started for several  
days. Not being satisfied with this as an excuse  
for remaining from home, sought a place where,  
by winding among the sand bars, an opening  
through the ice could be found even to the oppo-  
site shore. By this time it had become quite  
dark. Plunged in with my horse, found the wa-  
ter not quite as deep as I had anticipated. After  
passing several sluices in safety, which were a  
little too deep to allow my beast to tread on the  
bottom and keep his head in his native element,

reached a shoal of sand, lying under not more  
than ten inches of water. My horse, seeming  
elated at the prospect of again getting out of the  
water, made a desperate leap, which brought us  
upon it—I should have said into it, for notwith-  
standing the shallowness of the water, we found  
ourselves in an instant more completely immersed  
than before, the sand being too loose to bear us  
up. Succeeded in getting back into the deep  
water, but after a moment's examination found  
there was no way to go round this bar of quick-  
sand. No alternative was left but to retrace my  
steps. Reached the shore much out of breath  
from contending with the current.

*Funeral rites of the Delaware—The Spirit of  
the blood.*

15. All day yesterday and till noon to-day,  
have been engaged with my assistant on the Har-  
mony. Then rode over to see my sick patient.  
Found him apparently better. Endeavored to  
improve the moment I stayed with him, in telling  
him of the great physician of the soul.

16. Have had but few calls this week. Few  
Indians are at home. The hunters are just gone  
on their spring hunt, and the women are mostly  
out at the sugar camps.

17. Lord's day. Have seldom known so  
still a morning in the Indian country; not a  
voice is to be heard from the village. Observed  
a great light at a camp near us, but as I was wea-  
ry, did not trouble myself to find the cause.—  
Have just learned that an old woman died there  
in the afternoon. It is the custom of the Dela-  
wares, for the relatives to visit with the dead dur-  
ing the first night, and often longer. Some con-  
jurer attends, if the deceased was a person of  
note, and holds repeated converse with the spir-  
it of the blood, who always stays about till all its  
old affairs are settled, or till some one is found  
to act in its stead. This feasting with the dead  
is one of the strong holds of Indian jugglery.  
The conjurer pretends in these visits to learn all  
about the past life of the deceased, and its pre-  
sent state, together with the cause of the exchange.  
This latter is generally charged on some old man  
or woman, who is supposed to be guilty of witch-  
craft. The name, however, is kept to himself,  
except in particular cases. When it is exposed,  
it generally leads to bloodshed, soon or late. To  
the spirit of the blood (which often stays about the  
place a long time,) are attributed most dis-  
eases, particularly those of children, and all the  
power of witchcraft.

A young man, of the family of chiefs, called  
on me before meeting, and stayed till near even-  
ing. His object was to let me know that he  
could read. He has never been at school, and  
speaks no English, but has learned from a young  
man, who only reads his own language. He  
says he spent "nearly two days before he could  
read a word." Gave him a copy of all the Har-  
mony that is printed, which he promised he  
would read. Said he wished to know all about  
the white man's religion, because he wished to  
become wise.

This evening, went to a village about four  
miles distant. A goodly number came together  
for prayer-meeting. Had quite a pleasant time.  
Called on my sick man. Found him still on the  
recovery, and anxiously inquiring for the way of  
salvation.

### THE THEATRE.

We make the following extract from the little  
work upon the influence of the Theatre, by Rev. R.  
Turnbull, the second edition of which has just been  
published by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, in Boston.

*Second. The theatre has been the means of  
ruining untold multitudes, especially of the young.*

Account for it as we may, such is the melan-  
choly fact, and we think no sensible and candid  
person will have any disposition to deny it. We  
would ask, why have so many young men, by  
means of the theatre, been allured from the paths  
of piety and virtue? Why has this depraved  
society, their property and their virtue? To  
how many has it imparted a disrelish for busi-  
ness, for intellectual improvement, for piety and  
devotion! To how many has it given a dis-  
taste for simple and homeborn enjoyments, as  
well as for sober, every day duties! To how  
many has it rendered the sanctuary of God a  
dull and cheerless place, and the holy Sabbath,  
if not a season of madness and merriment, one of  
heaviness and gloom! And what thousands has  
it introduced into bad company, and smoothed  
their way to dissipation and drunkenness, to  
gambling and death! What is the reason that  
guardians and parents have such a dread of theat-  
res, and other places of similar character, when  
they send their wards or their sons to our large  
cities? Why does the venerable father, and the  
pious, kind-hearted mother, when they send their  
darling boy from the paternal roof, to learn his  
trade or his profession in such places as New  
York, Boston or Philadelphia, warn him with  
such affectionate earnestness, to beware of the  
theatre, the gaming table and the tavern; and  
pray nightly to their God that he may be kept  
from such places of temptation? What is the  
reason too, that those who wish to render others  
as wicked as themselves, as their very first at-  
tempt upon the innocent, unpractised youth, per-  
suade him to go to the theatre, and exult over  
his downfall whenever he consents to enter its  
precincts?

Every one is aware of the irresistible fascina-  
tion of the drama to minds of almost every class,  
after they have once acquired a taste for it.—  
Shop boys, apprentices, merchant's clerks, and  
others in similar circumstances, are known to  
through the theatres in every large city. By this  
means, as well as by the dissipation into which  
they are naturally led in consequence of their at-  
tendance there, they spend more money than  
they can obtain by honest means. Thus hun-  
dreds of them are tempted to pilfer small sums  
from their relatives and employers. "I have  
known," says the amiable but shrewd and fac-  
etious Grant Thorburn, in a letter addressed to  
the Recorder of the city of New York, "gold

and silversmiths' apprentices, dry goods, toy  
shop, apothecary, and slop shop boys, before they  
arrived at eighteen years, detected in long cours-  
es of pilfering, that they might get into the play-  
house at eight, the beer and oyster house at ten,  
and the gaming house at twelve. I appeal to  
scores of young men now in Broadway, between  
the Battery and Bleecker street, if this is not the  
case with them this week, and two or three times  
every week. I appeal to the Recorder, if he has  
not disposed of many such cases from his judg-  
ment seat." A few years ago, Dr. Griscom  
wrote a report on the causes of crime in the city  
of New York, which was published under the  
sanction of the municipal authorities, in which he  
specifies the theatre as one of the most prolific  
of these causes. At that time there were only  
three theatres in the city, now there are six or  
seven. The author of "the Great Metropolis"  
says; "I believe that more of the youths among  
the lower orders in London begin their career as  
thieves, in order that they may have the means  
of gratifying their penchant for theatricals, than  
for any other cause that could be named." No  
one who has not examined the subject can be  
aware of the immense number of dissolute boys  
who frequent the theatre. In London their pas-  
sion for this amusement is so great, that on those  
occasions when any unusual attraction is expect-  
ed, they besiege the doors long before they are  
opened, in order to secure a good place. The  
writer, last quoted, says, that he has seen hun-  
dreds of them gathered around the doors of the  
Royal Theatre in London, and pressing towards  
them, with the greatest eagerness, as early as  
three o'clock in the afternoon, although the doors  
are not opened till between six and seven in the  
evening.

It is a well-known fact, that a large number of  
all the young men employed in business in the  
city of New York, and other large places, come  
from the country. Here, far from the restraints  
of home, they are exposed to the strongest tempta-  
tions. Ardent, susceptible and inexperienced,  
they fall an easy prey to the destroyer. A large  
proportion of them are much injured, if not en-  
tirely ruined. This is a fact so well attested,  
that it is almost unnecessary to adduce any proof  
of it. But it is a fact equally well attested, that  
the theatre is one of the principal means of ac-  
complishing this result. "At a place of con-  
finement," says Professor Knowles in the "Chris-  
tian Review," "for juvenile offenders, in one of  
our American cities, it was found, on examina-  
tion, that a large proportion of the boys began  
their course of crime by stealing money, that  
they might buy tickets for the theatre!" Of  
fifteen young men from the country, who had  
been in the employment of a printer in New  
York for a few years, thirteen of them were ru-  
ined by going to the theatre. A distinguished at-  
torney in the same city has been known to affirm,  
that of the young men from the country who  
have studied law in his office, a very few only  
escaped the general contagion. Ah! who can  
tell how many hearts have been wrung with an  
utterable anguish by the wreck of their brightest  
hopes respecting their children, seduced by the  
theatre from their allegiance to piety and virtue?  
Yes! of that insidious place

"Such a tale we could tell,  
As would chill the warm heart."

We might depict the simple, warm-hearted  
boy, the pride of his father, the hope of his  
mother, drawn gradually and insensibly into the  
vortex of gay and fashionable amusement, then  
ingulfed, and finally cast out a hideous wreck  
upon the desert shore of poverty and shame.  
We might represent him with a broken consti-  
tution, and perhaps a broken heart, returning  
to his miserable parents, to give them the  
melancholy satisfaction of closing his dying eyes,  
and following his body, with slow and mournful  
steps, to the grave. Or we might represent him,  
debased and desperate, wandering in poverty and  
shame, far away from the home of his early  
days, and at last lying down to die in the pre-  
sence of strangers. Is this fancy? Would God  
it were nothing more! But no! stern and too  
frequently recurring facts prove it a melancholy  
reality. Dr. Jewell, of Philadelphia, gives the  
following account of the death-bed scene of one  
"ruined by the theatre."

"In his youth he was the gayest of the gay;  
the favored child of favored parents; he was  
indulged to a fault; his every desire was grati-  
fied. He grew a handsome boy, polite and easy  
in his manners, gentle and amiable in his disposi-  
tion; at school we all loved him, and in the in-  
nocent sports of the play ground he was the  
ring-leader; he was always our choice. When  
the time came for his leaving school and engag-  
ing in mercantile business, he mingled with new  
associates. Early in life he centered his affec-  
tions upon a lovely girl of his own age; they  
were united in matrimony, and for a time never  
was there a happier couple. But, alas! the al-  
lurements of company, the theatre, the ball room  
and the tavern, proved temptations too powerful  
for his unsuspecting heart—the consequences are  
soon told. Driven from business, excluded from  
virtuous society, divorced from his broken-heart-  
ed wife, deserted by all his friends, he became an  
outcast and a beggar. O! methought while I  
stood over his dying body, if he had the ability  
to speak, and the inclination to communicate,  
he would address me in some such language as  
this:—

"Beware of the theatre; it first led me in  
youth, and I was easily led, into immoral indul-  
gences. It is no difficult task to trace the pri-  
mary step of my destruction to the lobbies of the  
theatre, and its infatuating connexions, the bar  
and the coffee room. There I spent my even-  
ings; 'Shakespeare' and 'the British The-  
atre' became my only reading; actors and  
actresses my only associates. The tavern, the  
oyster house, and houses of pleasure finally  
drew me into their destructive labyrinth. I  
strove to avoid the earthly hell I saw myself  
plunging into; but its fatal chains were rivetted  
too fast, and too strong upon my poor soul. I at-

tempted to plead with myself the innocence of  
my indulged pleasures.—It was the gratification  
of a harmless desire that induced me for the first  
time to cross the threshold of the theatre. It  
would not do. I could not allay the pangs of an  
already wounded conscience. Well do I remem-  
ber, when the curtain rose for the first time to  
my astonished view, how my heart bounded for  
joy as I viewed the rich and dazzling scenery,  
and drank in the deceitful representations of the  
actors. The play was the 'Road to Ruin,' a  
true semblance of my future destiny; but little  
did I then think that I had taken the first step to  
wards consequences fraught with my eternal de-  
struction. The glittering attractions of the stage  
soon drew me there again, and too soon did I  
become infatuated with its seductive charms.  
One fatal step led on to another, until I found my-  
self sliding rapidly down the steep abyss of  
ruin.

"A little restorative which I procured from  
the distant nurse of the ward aroused for a mo-  
ment, in the struggling effort to swallow, the dy-  
ing man from what appeared to be his sleep of  
death. I again called him by his own familiar  
name, he again, and for the last time in this  
world, looked at me; but, O! it was a fearful  
look! Heaving a deep-drawn deathly sigh, he  
put out his emaciated and cold hand, and attempt-  
ed to speak; his voice failed him, he recovered  
himself and made a second effort, it was a des-  
perate one—'O, W—,' calling me by name,  
'the theatre, the first fruits of my transgression,  
is sending my poor lost soul to hell; O! ad-  
monish me—the—'young, he would have said,  
but his utterance and his breath were simultane-  
ously interrupted by the death gurgle. After  
several ineffectual attempts to breathe freely, dur-  
ing which he firmly yet insensibly grasped my  
hand, he gave one long gasp and was no more—  
his unfettered spirit had forsaken its earthly ten-  
ement and fled to regions beyond the grave."

### HENRY MARTYN.

Not long since, Mr. Grimshaw, riding in a  
stage-coach in England, fell in with a British of-  
ficer, who had spent many years in the East In-  
dies, where in the course of the conversation, the  
name Martyn was introduced. The officer said  
he had heard much of him while in the East, and  
was particularly interested in his conduct towards  
the commander of the regiment, to which he was  
to act as chaplain. Mr. Martyn's name had  
gone before him to Calcutta, and as the comman-  
der heard who he was to have for chaplain, he  
declared with an oath, that as for himself, he  
would never give his attention to a Methodist.—  
The chaplain, immediately after his arrival, was  
informed of the prejudices of the officer under  
whom he was to act, and determined at once to  
remove, if possible, what would necessarily be a  
great hindrance in the way of doing good to the  
soldiers. Finding that the commander would  
not call on him or show him any respect, he re-  
solved at once to make the first advance. He  
was received formally and kept at distance.—  
But without noticing the incivility, he began in  
the most respectful manner to speak of the fine  
state of discipline in which he found the troops  
under the officer's command. The officer re-  
plied, that it had been his endeavor to put his  
soldiers in the best condition. Mr. M. remarked  
it was very gratifying to him to see the efficien-  
cy of the command, and that he hoped the fine  
state of the army would tend to preserve the  
peace of the country, by proving to the natives  
the superiority of British power. The officer  
said he took pride in the discipline and appear-  
ance of his men, and was happy to find that the  
appearance of his men had struck the eye of a  
stranger. Mr. M. then remarked that he had  
called to make his acquaintance, because in the  
course of his duties as chaplain, it might often  
be necessary to refer to the commanding officer for  
advice and assistance, and he hoped to have the  
privilege of consulting him when it should be ne-  
cessary. After the interview, the officer was met  
by another to whom he said, "I have had a  
visit from our chaplain." "Well, did he annoy  
you with his religion?" "I was disappointed in  
the man, he is well educated and polite, and he  
pleased me much by the notice he took of my  
troops. I had not intended to notice him, but I  
think I shall call on him." He did so, and hav-  
ing his agreeable impressions strengthened by  
further conversation, which was continued on the  
subject of the army, and the political state of In-  
dia, &c., determined to invite him to dinner in  
company with officers of the army. Mr. M. did  
not say much at dinner, but treated all with po-  
liteness. The commander was very profane, and  
whenever he swore, Mr. M. looked grieved and  
silent. After dinner, while the commander was  
standing alone at a window, he went to him and  
entered into conversation, and after a time re-  
marked, with the utmost meekness, that he trust-  
ed he would allow him to say that profane swearing  
was a bad habit. The officer was a little con-  
fused, but at once replied, that the habit was one  
which military men were apt to fall into, but  
that it was certainly very improper to indulge in  
it, especially in the presence of a clergyman.—  
Mr. Martyn pointed upward, and replied, "the  
sin is not against me. The account is to be ren-  
dered to one higher." After this, he acknowl-  
edged to a friend his interest in Mr. M., for, said  
he, he has already disappointed me. I thought  
him a harsh, rough man, but he is gentle and po-  
lite, and very interesting in conversation. He  
reproved me for swearing, but he did it with so  
much meekness, that I could not resent it. He  
admitted Mr. M. into his confidence, and enjoyed  
the benefit of his instructions and example, and  
after a time gave proof of being a converted man  
and made a profession of Christ before the world.  
When he heard of the death of Mr. Martyn, he  
wept like a father mourning over his son.—*Epis-  
copal Recorder.*

### CHRISTIAN JOY.

One of the features of primitive Christianity is  
the joy with which it inspired all who came under  
its influence. It is only necessary to read the

New Testament with attention, to perceive that  
this was invariably the case with those who be-  
lieved the Gospel at the beginning. Those who  
proclaimed it called it *glad tidings*; those who  
received it, felt it to be such. When Philip went  
down to the city of Samaria and preached Christ  
unto them, there was great joy in that city.  
When he preached it to a solitary eunuch in  
the desert, he sent him on his way rejoicing.

The disciples who believed in Antioch, were  
filled with joy and the Holy Spirit. And the Phi-  
lipian jailer, though driven to desperation, no  
sooner received the word of the Lord, than he  
rejoiced, believing in God with all his house.—  
Joy was not only the invariable effect of the Gos-  
pel, but the nature of the joy corresponded with  
the truth received and the hope entertained. It  
was altogether spiritual and heavenly in its na-  
ture. Hence it is called—joy in the Holy Spirit—  
joy in the Lord—joy in believing—rejoicing  
in hope—joy unspeakable and full of glory.

It was not a sudden glow of feeling, a tran-  
sient emotion, partaking rather of the nature of  
passion than of sentiment. It was calm, rational  
and abiding and diffusive in its influence—the ef-  
fect of a powerful and permanent cause. It was  
as lasting as it was exquisite, and distinguished  
from all terrestrial excitement. It entered into  
every thing in which the believer engaged—the  
most common concerns of life, as well as the ex-  
ercises of religious worship. They not only  
prayed to God in Psalms and hymns and spiritual  
song—singing and making melody in their hearts  
to the Lord, but they also eat their meat with glad-  
ness and singleness of heart. It was, in fact, a  
state of mind, and not a mere exercise of animal  
spirits. It took its rise from a source in which  
alone there is fitness of joy.

### REVIVALS IN SCOTLAND.

The village of Spittal, near Berwick, has this  
week been the scene of a series of religious meet-  
ings of a somewhat unusual nature. Mr. Doug-  
las, of Cavers, is at present residing there, and  
has been holding meetings and delivering ad-  
dresses on the subject of "revivals," assisted by  
several clergymen of the neighborhood. On  
Sunday the children attending Spittal Sabbath  
School were assembled in Mr. Whitehouse's  
chapel (Church of Scotland,) when an appropri-  
ate sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Dick,  
from Cavers (Baptist.) After the sermon, Mr.  
Douglas went into the desk, and delivered an ad-  
dress on prayer and revivals, distinguished for  
its clear style and fervent spirit. The church  
was crowded throughout with a most attentive  
audience. On Monday, according to intimation,  
a revival meeting was held in the school house,  
which was quite filled. Mr. Dick delivered an  
impressive address from the parable of the im-  
portunate widow. The Rev. Mr. Kirkwood, of  
Berwick, (Baptist,) offered up a prayer, after  
which Mr. Douglas gave a short address on the  
duty of prayer, which was listened to with intense  
interest. The Rev. Mr. Whitehouse, of Spittal,  
again prayed, and the meeting separated. It  
had been agreed that there should be a meeting  
in the same place on the following evening, but  
owing to the crowds who could not gain admit-  
tance, it was adjourned to Mr. Whitehouse's  
church. After a sermon by Mr. Dick on reviv-  
als, Mr. Douglas read an interesting letter from  
Kilsyth, giving an account of the revival in re-  
ligion which had just taken place in that neigh-  
borhood, dating from the delivery of a sacramen-  
tal discourse some weeks ago. Neither in the  
demeanor of the audiences, nor in the language  
and sentiments of the speakers, has there been  
anything to offend the most fastidious taste. The  
addresses of Mr. Douglas in particular, besides  
being enhanced by the elegant and pleasing style  
of composition, the faculty of which he possesses  
in so eminent a degree, were remarkable for their  
display of a mind zealous without fanaticism, and  
enthusiastically pious without one drop of cant  
or Pharisaical assumption.—*Berwick Advertiser.*

A "revival," similar to the one at Kilsyth,  
has taken place in St. Peter's parish. It suc-  
ceeded Mr. Burns' return from Kilsyth. Symp-  
toms of a change of some kind or other were vis-  
ible in the course of last week; but all doubt as  
to its character was removed on Sunday night,  
about twenty-two minutes to eleven o'clock. It  
is matter of delicacy to refer to particulars; but  
it is not too much to say, that the demonstrations  
were striking and startling. Worship has been  
held in the church every night since, and it is  
expected to continue so long as human nature can  
sustain the impulse.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

### A PARAGRAPH

Containing precious truths. It is extracted  
from the letter of the Franklin Baptist Associa-  
tion, N. Y.; may it be read with profit.  
As far as we know, the Lord *always* carries  
on his work in the world through the instrumen-  
tality of his creatures. The greatness of the  
work, makes them exclaim, 'Who is sufficient for  
these things?' But then, they find strength in  
promises. The God of truth has declared the work  
shall be done. Zerubbabel is a feeble instrument,  
but the Lord says, 'Who art thou, O great  
mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt be-  
come a plain,' Zach. 4, 7.—The conversion of  
sinners, and the conquest over the corruptions of  
our own heart, are undertakings transcending  
human power; but, however great the difficulty,  
it is no excuse for idleness, since we are com-  
manded to be doing; nor cause for discourag-  
ement, since the Lord is our helper. The Lord is  
doing an important work in the world; a work  
involving the immortal interests of every one; a  
work, in the consummation of which every saint  
is deeply concerned; what shall hinder him from  
engaging in it with all his power? Is it forbid-  
den?—No. It is commanded. Can he not find  
any thing to do? Yes. There is work for  
every hand and every heart. Some portion of  
this work is adapted to the capacity and opportu-  
nity of every Christian. If he cannot remove the  
mountains, let him gather up the stones out of  
the highway.



## REVIVALS.

**REVIVAL AT HAWESVILLE, KY.**—Br. Stone writes from Hawesville, under date of the 3d inst., further intelligence. He says:—"The good work of the Lord continues to progress here, and there are yet some additions to the church. Last Saturday I baptized five and today I baptized two more, and still more expected. Truly the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad.—*Banner and Pioneer.*"

**REVIVAL IN LEXINGTON, KY.**—Brother B. P. Drake, under date of the 30th ult., writes:—"Our protracted meeting closed last night.—Brethren Fisher, Leake and Frost were with us during its continuance. The congregations were large, respectful and solemn, and the presence of the Lord was manifest in our midst. Yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. brother Frost baptized twelve rejoicing converts, and two yet remain for baptism.—*Id.*"

From the Christian Index.  
September 20th, 1839.

**Dear Brother Mercer:** This leaves me recovering slowly from a bilious attack of three weeks continuance, so that I can do little else than to think and write, and as I am pleased to hear of revivals and pure religion, it may be gratifying to some of your readers to hear what the Lord has done for us down among the wire-grass.

At a meeting held at Mill Creek, Bulloch Co. Georgia, there have been 26 received on a profession of their faith and baptized. At another meeting at Black-creek, Bulloch County, there have been 16 received and baptized. At Lot's creek, there have been 12 and 20 baptized, and at Barriah's and Nevel's creek, there have been some 10 or 12 baptized. So much for Bulloch county. At a meeting at Cowpenbranch, Effingham county, there were 30 received and baptized after the Apostolic. At the Old Newington, there have been 13 received and buried with Christ in baptism. At Little Ogeechy there have been 10 received on profession of their faith and buried with Christ in baptism. At the Middle Ground, Scriven Co., there have been between 12 and 16 received and baptized, making in the whole about 120 persons hopefully brought out of darkness into the marvellous light of the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ, and added to the number of those who have a name and place in the church of the living God.

JOHN L. SOUTHWELL.

LAURENS COUNTY, ALA., Sept. 10, 1839.

**Dear Brother Mercer:** As cold water to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. The Lord has done great things for us in this section of the world, for the last three or four months. We have had three protracted meetings in this county, which continued from ten to thirteen days. And I can truly say, I never saw such glorious displays of the power of divine grace in my life. Two of these meetings were held with the churches I attend, the last one of thirteen days, in my neighborhood, was the most solemn of all. There were at least fifty professed religion during the meeting, and I rejoice to let you know that the only 4 daughters we have living in this State, were among the happy number, and two sons-in-law. Our meetings have been conducted in an orderly manner, and great solemnity has pervaded the great congregations. And what is still more remarkable, there has been a majority of men among the converts and a great many young men, and thank God the work is increasing and spreading, and O that it may increase and spread till the whole world be filled with the knowledge of God.

I have buried with Christ in baptism in the last three months about one hundred and thirty. It is the Lord's doing among us, and it is marvellous in our eyes, and not unto us, not unto us, but unto his name be all the glory. Dear Brother, pray for us.

SYLVANUS GIBSON.

BURKE Co. Ga., Sept 23, 1839.

**Dear Brethren Mercer & Stokes:** Our Association convened at Sardis, Burke county, on Saturday, 14th inst., and we had cheering news from many of our churches, but particularly from Reedy Creek, and Little Briar Creek, both of those churches closed their protracted meetings only in time to attend the association. At the former church 52 were added by baptism, at the latter 51. Brother J. W. Stapleton was set apart to the ministry on Wednesday 11th inst., at Reedy Creek, sermon preached on the occasion by J. Hoff; right hand of fellowship and charge by J. Polhill. We had an interesting and solemn time in our association. It closed on Tuesday last about one o'clock. About the time we were all leaving, I was strongly solicited to go back and preach for them; I did so, and brother Moreman of your county staid with me; two came and demanded baptism; this caused us to meet on Wednesday, and from day to day until last night—and yesterday morning, I completed the number of baptisms, say 23, this week; and truly it was a melting time, and we left many, many mourners, and several converts going to other sister churches. Sardis is revived. Today, I go home.

JOS. POLHILL.

Besides the above, the Index has a long account of a revival at Briar Creek, Warren county, Georgia, where sixty-six had been added to the Church.

**ORDER OF TIME.**—The first duty of a minister is to call on his hearers to turn to the Lord. "We have much to speak to you upon. We have many duties to urge on you. We have much instruction to give you—but all will be thrown away till you have turned to the Lord." Let me illustrate this by a familiar comparison. You see your child sinking in the water; his education lies near your heart; you are anxious to train him so that he may occupy well the post assigned him in life. But when you see him drowning, the first thoughts are—not how you may educate him, but how you may save him. Restore him to life, and then call that life into action.—*Cecil.*

We are informed that Rev. Barzillai Pearce a minister of the Methodist denomination, has united with the 1st Baptist Church in Sanborn-ton, and is at liberty to visit and labor with destitute churches.—*N. H. Bap. Reg.*

**AMERICAN BAPTISTS.**—As a people, (in these United States) we number more than half a million. With harmonious, systematic, energetic, and scriptural efforts, put forth in humble reliance on divine aid, what might we not accomplish?

Our responsibilities, as a body, are yearly augmented by our increasing numbers and means. May we, in proportion to the rapidly extending boundaries of our Zion, furnish the instrumentality which the Lord requires, and which it is our privilege and glory to sustain, in building that kingdom which the God of heaven is setting up, and which shall never be destroyed.

God grant that we may all have our share in that blessed kingdom, whose law is truth, whose King is love, and whose duration is eternity.

**RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN CONNECTICUT.**—The Congregationalists have 232 Churches, 277 ministers, including 40 who have no pastoral charge, and about 40,000 communicants. The Calvinistic Baptists have 100 Churches, 77 ordained ministers, 20 licentiates, and about 12,000 communicants. The Episcopalians have 63 ministers, and about 7,000 members. The Methodists had in 1833, 40 ministers, and 7,000 members. There is a considerable number of Universalist societies, two Unitarian, two or three Roman Catholic, several Freewill Baptists, a few Friends, a few Sandemanians, and one society of Shakers.

We learn that the Rev. WILLIAM B. JACOB, who for some time past has been laboring with the First Baptist Church and Society in Barnstable, has accepted an unanimous invitation to become their pastor, and will receive installation in the course of next week.—*Chr. Watchman.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Secretary.

## NATURAL HISTORY.—NO. 7.

Proud man, surrounded with comforts and pleasures, and without reflecting on the kind hand of a benign Creator, would imagine the animal called the *Sloth*, (*Bradypus*) on a slight examination, to be a wretched and miserably unhappy creature. But the sloth is probably as well fashioned for its proper mode and habits of life, and enjoys as much happiness in its solitary and obscure retreats, as the rest of the animal world, of greater locomotive powers, and superior external elegance. But his extraordinary formation, and singular habits, are but further proofs to engage us to admire the wonderful works of the glorious Creator.

Again, the little *shrew mole*, (*Scalopus Canadensis*), that ploughs under our gardens and fields, (merely in pursuit of insects for sustaining life, and is a blessing to the farmer, rather than otherwise,) a superficial observer would pronounce blind, and to have but a continued round of a miserable and dark existence; but if we may judge from the plumpness and fleshiness of the animal, he probably enjoys life as luxuriantly and happily as the swiftest bird that wings the air, or as the high fed and fleetest race horse that is made by the cruelty and folly of man to foam over his allotted course.

I have not room here to dwell on this part of the subject, but would remark, that no man can honestly be an infidel, who faithfully and thoroughly studies the handiwork of the Lord. Look for a moment at the heads of different quadrupeds, and the construction adapted to the manner in which they were designed to obtain their food.

The *Lion*, which lives upon other animals, has the head short and broad, in order for the exercise of great strength in combat, to seize and hold his prey. In the *blood-hound* it is long and pointed, in order to give room for the olfactory nerves, as he hunts by the scent. In the swine it is sharp, and somewhat callous in the end, in order to turn up the ground where the food lies. In the *squirrel* the cheeks are large, and capable of great distention, in order to convey away nuts and grain to his hiding place for the winter, &c.

I have already remarked that there are not far from 30 native quadrupeds of the class mammalia, with distinct specific marks, in North America; and about 300 in the world. Some naturalists make 280; and some who appear desirous to make every variety into a distinct species, have subdivided them into upwards of 400 species. A majority of writers, however, do not much exceed 300 species, with their varieties.

Those persons who wish to see a condensed and popular view or description of all the quadrupeds in the world, as yet discovered, will find it in a work entitled "Natural History of the Globe, of Man, of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Insects, and Plants, from the writings of Buffon, Cuvier, Lacepede, and other eminent naturalists; a new edition with improvements from Geoffrey, Griffith, Richardson, Lewis and Clark, Long, Wilson, and others, with 500 engravings: in five volumes." The work is not designed for the scientific, but only for the general reader. The advantage it has over other works of a similar character, is that it exhibits a condensed view of many voluminous authors. Even Buffon's work alone on Natural History, consists of 36 volumes. Some other works are nearly as large. Cuvier on organic remains, is in 5 vols. quarto, while most that is important to the popular reader in Buffon's work and others, is contained in the above named condensed work in 5 volumes, edited by John Wright.

I may here also mention for the general reader who has not already seen the work, the perusal of "Goldsmith's Animated Nature." Although Goldsmith was ignorant of natural science, yet his work, which is rather a compilation, may be read with profit by most persons. It was abridged for schools by Mrs. Pilkington, and her volume contains 328 pages—reprinted in this country in 1810, with many engravings. It is an interesting little work, where those more valuable cannot be obtained. For the scientific, I would recommend "The Naturalist's Library, by Sir William Jardine." This includes most branches of Natural History, except Conchology.

But of all works extant, in which the science of Natural History is made subservient to a grand object, I know of none superior to Paley's Natural Theology, or evidences of the existence and attributes of the Deity, collected from the appearances of nature. A little work of the same nature, expressly adapted to young minds, is

"The Youth's Book on Natural Theology, by Rev. T. H. Gallaudet," of this State, 231 pages, now published by the Am. Tract Society. "A discourse on Natural Theology, showing the nature of the evidences, and the observations of the study, by Henry L. Brougham, F. R. S." may also be profitably read.

As one principal object of my introducing this subject into your religious paper, was to make some suitable improvement of each branch of this science as we pass, I cannot close this article on the class mammalia, without further reference to the fact that the construction of these animals most emphatically prove an *all-wise Being*, as the author of their formation and existence. If we commence with the eye, and study the contrivance and adaptation to the animals that use them, or if we compare the eyes of different kinds of animals, we shall see in their resemblance and distinctions one general plan adopted, and that plan almost infinitely varied, to meet the exigencies to which they may be applied.

There is one property said to be common to all eyes, except those of the seal, (*Phoca*), viz. "the optic nerve enters the bottom of the eye, not in the centre or middle, but a little one side; the design is accomplished in the fact, that by this arrangement, no part of an object is unperceived by both eyes at the same time." It is understood even by ordinary readers, that the objects before our eyes are painted on the retina, or back part of the eye, and thus we have the sensation of seeing. With this view of the subject, who can reflect without astonishment upon the smallness, yet correctness of the picture, the subtlety of the touch, the fineness and delicacy of the lines, when a landscape 15 or 20 miles square is brought into a space of half an inch in diameter, and "yet the multitude of objects which it contains are all preserved—all are discriminated in their magnitudes, positions, figures, colors." Besides that conformity to optical principles, which the internal constitution of the eye displays, there is to be seen in every thing belonging to it and about it, an extraordinary degree of care and anxiety for its preservation. "It is lodged in a strong, deep, bony socket, composed by the junction of seven different bones hollowed out at their edges." Within this socket it is imbedded in fat, of all substances the best adapted to repose and motion. It is sheltered by the eye brows, an arch of hair which, (says Paley) like a thatched pent-house, prevents the perspiration and moisture of the forehead from running down into it. "But it is still better protected by the lid. Of the superficial parts of the animal frame, I know none which in its office and structure is more deserving of attention than the eye-lid. It defends the eye; it wipes it; it closes it in sleep. In order to keep the eye moist and clean, a wash is constantly supplied by a secretion for the purpose, and the superfluous brine is conveyed to the nose through a perforation in the bone as large as a goose quill." Well might Sturmius exclaim that "the examination of the eye was a cure for Atheism."

And well does Dr. Paley say that, "were there no example in the world of contrivance except that of the eye, it would be alone sufficient to support the conclusion which we draw from it, as to the necessity of an intelligent Creator." If there were but one watch in the world, it could not be less certain that it had a maker." But I can only glance at the wonderful machinery and contrivance for the eye. The ear also would furnish almost an equal illustration of the fact that nothing less than an omniscient God made all these things. We might take a passing look at the joints of our wonderful frame. The spine, or back bone, for instance, is a chain of joints of very wonderful construction. It is not only made firm to support the erect position of the body, and even at times to sustain itself upright under an immense weight, but it is also flexible, in order to allow the bending of the body in all degrees of curvature. While at the same time the inside is furnished with the spinal marrow, wonderfully and necessarily protected from injury, because it is of such a delicate nature, that even a comparatively slight injury is followed by paralysis and death. In order for the firmness and flexibility of the spine, it is composed of a great number of bones, twenty-four in the human species, joined to each other and compacted together by broad bases. This flexibility is least in the loins, and still greater in the neck for the free motion of the head. And as respects sustaining weight, I would remark, that experiments have recently been made in France, in which one man was made to sustain a weight of 2,000 pounds, by its being equally distributed over his whole body.

The joints, or the ends of the bones, display a wonderful configuration, and upon examination must excite our surprise and admiration, how well they wear. A limb will swing upon its hinge, or play in its socket, many hundred times in an hour, for a half century, without any sensible diminution of its agility. Nothing that has ever been constructed by finite wisdom can bear any comparison to this one contrivance and provision, that constant use produces no wear. The muscles, too, by which animal motion is performed, exhibit a contrivance that evinces infinite wisdom in the contriver, and how wretched the loss of even one of them will make the subject of it. With much compassion, says a certain writer, as well as astonishment at the goodness of our loving Creator, have I considered the sad state of a certain gentleman who, as to the rest, was in pretty good health, but only wanted the use of the two little muscles that serve to lift up the eye-lids, and so had almost lost the use of his eye sight, being compelled as long as this defect lasted, to shove up his eye-lids every moment with his own hands. I may add, that this is not a very uncommon occurrence. Alas! how few of us realize under the full enjoyment of all these organs, the comprehensiveness of the blessing, or the multitude and extent of our obligations!

Kiell has reckoned up in the human body, 446 muscles, disectible and describable, and has assigned a use for every one of the number. More than 200 of these are described in Hooper's Lexicon Medicum, or medical dictionary, (which see.) But Cuvier, a most distinguished naturalist in France, to whom that country is indebted for the establishment of a cabinet of comparative anatomy, which is the finest osteological collection in Europe, says, that there are more than thirty thousand distinct muscles in the trunk of an elephant. Another author states that there are 4,000 muscles in a small, but peculiar kind of caterpillar! God, the Creator, made them all.

But I can only glance at one of ten thousand of his marvellous doings. I hope my readers will be induced, especially the younger portion of them, to look at these subjects, and give thanks to Him who made and governs all. I cannot, however, dismiss this subject without reference to the great engine upon which all these muscles and limbs and joints depend for means of action—the heart. Each ventricle of the heart, says Kiell's Anatomy, page 117, (as quoted by Paley, page 85,) "will at least contain one ounce of blood, and contracts four thousand times in an hour, from which it follows, that there passes through the heart every hour, four thousand ounces, or 350 pounds of blood. Now the whole mass of blood (in a common sized man,) is said to be about 25 pounds, so that a quantity of blood equal to the whole mass passes through the heart fourteen times in an hour; which is about once every four minutes." This wonderful machinery must increase our surprise when we examine the operation in large animals of this class.

Dr. Hunter (in the London Philosophical Transactions,) who dissected a whale, says, that ten or fifteen gallons of blood are thrown out of the heart at a stroke, with an immense velocity, through a tube of a foot diameter. Who can contemplate this immense machinery without astonishment!

"The wisdom of the Creator, (says Ham-burger,) is in nothing seen more gloriously than in the heart." An engine, indeed, that works itself unceasingly night and day, without the aid even of a solitary thought from its possessor; and will continue to throb on for 80 or even 100 years, at the rate of one hundred thousand strokes every twenty four hours, and notwithstanding has a great resistance to overcome, it accomplishes all its designs without disorder, and without weariness. But I must close my remarks on the class mammalia, having already extended them beyond my intentions. A few thoughts on Ornithology, will next engage our attention.

Yours, AMICUS.

For the Christian Secretary.

**To the Baptists of Connecticut.**—BRETHREN,—In a former communication, I stated that there were many reasons why every Christian should take a Religious News-paper.—In the first place, then, the press is the great channel through which information and knowledge is carried to the minds of men at the present day. Let that information be ever so absurd, or, the ideas advanced ever so preposterous, the press is resorted to as the medium through which they are brought to bear upon the minds of men. For instance, if a person has a commodity to dispose of, he resorts to the press, and there sets forth his articles in blazing light, with a thousand qualifications, and recommendations to the public. I have been sometimes astonished, to see with what eagerness some people would seek after some nostrum of medicine, recommended as a cure for all the diseases which flesh is heir to, which comes recommended through the columns of a newspaper.

In the second place, let us look at the various publications now thrown upon the community in floods, and examine their character, and the influence they are likely to cast upon that community over which they are circulated and read. Many of the publications with which our large cities abound, and which have a large circulation through the country, are of a most dangerous character and tendency in their influence upon the characters and minds of men. In some of them, vice in all its forms as advocated and tolerated, the domestic and social relations of life, are torn asunder. Vice is held out under the garb of social and innocent amusement and strongly recommended. Infidelity seeks the press as the most sure means of corrupting the mind and leading astray the better judgment of youth. Every person who begets an idea that is likely to assist in the great war going on against all religion and virtue, instantly sets it afloat in some print, and we soon hear of some brother that has been overcome in argument by one of those chance-existing men, and the achievement is trumpeted through the whole length and breadth of our land. And it is lamentable to see with what relish the enemies of pure and undefiled religion will drink in anything that goes to cast a stain or blot upon that religion which they so much despise. No one prizes or thinks more of the press than myself, but I am at a loss sometimes when taking a view of the corruption of that press, and the deadly influence which it exerts upon the minds and morals of our youth, whether it is a blessing or a curse. No one passage of scripture is more true than "men love darkness rather than light," and when that darkness is by the ingenuity of man and his depraved heart, turned or attempted to be turned into light, so that the natural mind of man mistakes, and follows after this false light, which is darkness, and leads to nothing but darkness and doubt, nothing but the power of God, brought to bear in some remarkable manner upon the mind, can break the spell which finds the soul in this state of moral darkness, and bring it to discover the true light. Most of the error and delusion abroad in the world is fed, and kept alive through the medium of the public press. Most of the prominent vices which are spreading so deadly an influence upon the mind, are all sustained and derive their being from the same fountain. I believe this to be a very faint view of the true character of some of our publications; and if so, does not truth call aloud upon us, brethren, to be up and doing to counteract this influence? In my next, I shall give other reasons why we should give our hearty support to a Religious publication. E. A. P.

For the Christian Secretary.

**SERMONS FOR THE FAMILY. No. 1.**  
*Abraham commanding his household.*  
Gen. xviii. 19. "For I know him that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgement."

The Lord knows all the families of earth, and every member of the family. When he was about to destroy Sodom and Gomorrah, he remembered Abraham, and said, Shall I hide from Abraham that thing which I do? Seeing that

Abraham shall surely become a great and mighty nation, and in him shall all the families of the earth be blessed.

The Lord knew that Abraham would command his children and his household after him. In what way would he command them? In the right way, certainly. For Abraham believed God, and his faith was counted unto him for righteousness. He commanded them to fear the Lord, to do justice and judgement. As he believed in him that was to come, even in Christ Jesus, so he spoke also to his household that the Lord would visit and redeem his people.

Parental authority, mingled with kindness and perseverance, is a duty of most solemn importance. The duty is binding on all the children of faithful Abraham. Those parents who would regard the authority of God, must in obedience to his authority, regard their own. The scriptures abound in promises calculated to encourage the training up of children in the way they should go. The utmost kindness of the parents should be tempered with the strictest obedience of the child.

How pleasant if every parent should give such commands to his children and household as God would approve, and would pursue such a calm, firm course in requiring obedience, as would insure the affections and fidelity of every child.—In doing this, the word of God should be read in the family. The sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving should be offered morning and evening. A right course of conduct, of words and proceedings during the day, should serve to strengthen and enforce parental command. Such a course of commanding our children and our households, may save us from bitter reproach, and the most heart rending sorrows. If the bible and the sanctuary be associated with the education of children, their growing years may be promising and happy. But if, like Eli, we suffer our sons to transgress, and we restrain them not, we shall see that their ruin, and our sorrow, will finally appear.

Thou God of Abraham, now descend,  
Around thy throne we humbly bend;  
Teach every soul thy name to bless,  
As we thy mercy's seat address.

May we a happy household prove,  
Encircled by the Saviour's love:  
His grace attend us all our days,  
And tune our lips to endless praise.

Be thou our guard by day and night,  
Lead all our thoughts and actions right,  
Till parents and their children sing,  
In heaven the praises of our King.

E.

## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, OCTOBER 25, 1839.

## SCPTICISM AND INFIDELITY.—NO. 4.

Any person who has been through the mazes of scepticism in relation to the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, cannot look back and review his course without being almost overwhelmed with astonishment at the idle vagaries and foolish quibbles which he had dignified with the name of arguments, and by which he had suffered himself to be duped. Such a retrospect is humbling enough to the pride of human "reason," and any one who has had the benefit of such a lesson in his own experience, will find one course effectual—our word for it, he will have no inclination to "repeat the dose." Were it not too serious a matter for sport, it would be quite amusing to notice the confidence and flippancy with which so many young literati will pronounce against the authority and claims of those writings, to which the most profound scholars and most gigantic intellects the world ever saw, after patient investigation and thorough research, have bowed with humble submission, as the "oracles of God." Our young friends will do well to think of this a little, when they are tempted to reject the Scriptures upon the strength of a supposed "contradiction" which they have cleverly stowed away in their own minds, as overthrowing the fabric of Christianity.

A young man of our acquaintance in this city, who had imbibed sceptical notions, and laid up in his head quite a store of supposed objections, contradictions, absurdities, &c. which he had found in the Bible, really thought himself qualified to convince the whole world of the folly of believing in the inspiration of the Scriptures, provided he could have a fair chance.—With this impression, he took occasion to introduce the subject in conversation with a young gentleman who was preparing for the bar, and with whom he was quite intimate. His friend expressed a willingness to hear what could be said against the Bible, as indeed he had not really made up his own mind on the subject, but wished to give both sides a candid examination. Our champion of Scepticism thereupon took a Bible which lay near, and, sure of a convert this time, proceeded to unmask his strong batteries. His friend listened with apparent patience to two or three of his most convincing objections, and then, starting up, with an indignant expression upon his countenance,—"Pshaw!" said he, "don't come to me with such stuff—I won't hear it; if you have any real objections to that book—any thing worth considering, I am ready to listen—but none of this nonsense!" Never was a person more completely nonplussed than was our cavalier at this eruption of honest common sense. Stammering out something about "unfairness," &c., he hastily left the room, glowing with vexation and disappointment.—But the result of this interview led him to serious reflection. He was induced to give the subject another and a more candid and manly examination for himself, and it was but a short time before he became as completely ashamed of his own folly, as his friend had been indignant at it. He is now rejoicing in the hope of the gospel. This little incident may serve to show what will sometimes be the best method of treating vain-confident objectors, when they come with their petty quibbles and silly cavils against the truths of revelation.

It is strange to what lengths men will sometimes allow themselves to go, when they are determined not to admit the truth—how far they will dive into darkness for the sake of avoiding the light. We believe that "Taylor's Diegesis," by the celebrated Robert Taylor, of England, is the latest, and as is generally considered, the most ingenious and thorough, work in opposition to Christianity. The following is the title in full—"The Diegesis; being a Discovery of the origin, evidences, and early history of Christianity, never yet before or elsewhere so fully and faithfully set forth. By the Rev. Robert Taylor, A. B. & M. R. C. S." A high-sounding title,



to be sure. Now we are ready to acknowledge that Mr. Taylor has displayed a great deal of learning, a great deal of research, industry and ingenuity—and what do our readers suppose is the "conclusion of the whole matter" to which the learned author of the *Diagnosis* comes? Simply this—that the New Testament is principally an *astronomical allegory*; that Christ is only a name for the sun; that the twelve apostles represent the twelve months, or the twelve signs of the Zodiac, &c.!! Verily, when a *Christian* writer attempts to impose so gross an outrage as that upon the common sense of the community, it will be time to talk of the *credulity* of Christians. Ingenious and plausible as this *Diagnosis* may be, let any candid man, after he shall have perused it, just sit down and read the New Testament, without a word of comment, and if he does not then scout Robert Taylor's notions as the height of absurdity, he must possess an uncommonly fanciful disposition, or an inveterate determination to "love darkness rather than light."

Yet this same Robert Taylor, although he denies the existence of Christ, denies the existence of the original twelve apostles, and denies a great many other things with about as much reason as he might have denied the existence of the sun itself, yet finds himself compelled to make one admission, which alone is almost sufficient to establish the truth of the Christian religion. On the 270th page of his *Diagnosis*, he acknowledges that "there can be no doubt of the existence of St. Paul, of his being entirely such a character as he is in the New Testament represented to have been, and that the epistles which go under his name are *competently* authentic, and such as without a most unphilosophical and futile litigiousness, no man would think of denying to have been written by him." We quote Mr. Taylor's own words; and how, in the face of such a declaration, he comes to the conclusion he does, as to the credibility of the remainder of the New Testament, can only be accounted for upon the supposition that he had reasoned himself blind, and had become utterly lost in his own fog. Let any man of common sense take this admission, examine the writings of Paul, read his defence before Agrippa, in the 26th chapter of the Acts, and compare it with the account given in the 9th chapter, study his character before his conversion, and his character afterwards, and then compare the book of the Acts with Paul's epistles, and the whole with the four Evangelists, and see with what possible face he can deny that Christ and his apostles were *all* "such characters as they are in the New Testament represented to have been," and that the *whole* New Testament is "competently authentic." The truth is, the New Testament is too completely interwoven in all its parts to admit a denial of one portion without a denial of the whole, and it rests upon evidence incontrovertible, unless we deny the credibility of all history. And accordingly we find the learned Mr. Taylor, (*Diagnosis*, p. 243,) absolutely asserting that "all the stories of persecution suffered by Christians on the score of their religion, are utterly untrue!" What will our readers think of the man who could seriously make such a statement?

We commend the admission above quoted, to the candid consideration of our young readers, and indeed of every one who is at all sceptically inclined. It is the language of the most thorough-going infidel, probably, of modern times, and it is an admission that would not have been made, had not the evidence been of the most convincing character. We may then take it for granted, that St. Paul did exist, and that he was "entirely such a character as he is represented in the New Testament." Admitting this, then, we presume it will also be readily admitted that Paul himself believed in the existence of Jesus Christ, in his character and life as recorded by the Evangelists, in his death and in his resurrection. And Paul was certainly capable of judging of these things—he lived at the time and in the place at which, if ever, these truths could be successfully called in question—he was a man of great learning, and one not liable to be deceived with "cunningly devised fables," especially in relation to matters which had just transpired and were then transpiring around him; and we find that he was one of the most zealous preachers of "Christ and his crucifixion," confounding even the Jews of his own day, and "proving that this was very Christ." See Acts ix, 22. Read also his brief sermon in the synagogue, Acts xiii, 16—41. Now what possible motive could Paul have had for falsifying, and of what conceivable avail could it have been for him to have told such stories, if they were not true? There could have been none whatever. Surely, the man who admits that the Apostle Paul did exist, and was such a character as the New Testament represents him to have been, must either violate every principle of reason and common sense, or he must admit that Christ lived and died, and that Paul had good evidence that he rose again; and upon the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ rests the whole superstructure of our religion.

As our object is not, in these numbers, to be very systematic in our defence of the Scriptures, but rather to present such more prominent points as shall lead our readers to examine with candor and fairness for themselves, we leave the subject for this week, requesting that our *doubting* friends will take a little pains to study the character and writings of Paul, in connexion with the admission in their favor, which we have quoted from the learned and ingenious Mr. Taylor. We consider the Apostle Paul one of the very best writers in defence of Christianity, and those who profess to be candid in their examination of the subject, surely will not refuse to give him a hearing.

¶ We are much obliged to our brother who has sent us a copy of the Minutes of the late session of the Boston Baptist Association. The arrangement and mechanical execution of these Minutes are superior to any thing of the kind we have yet seen. They contain quite a mass of very interesting statistics, and we could wish that our associations generally would take a little more pains in this respect. The Circular Letter (by Dr. W. H. Shailer, of Brookline,) is an excellent document, upon the importance of sustaining, by personal attendance, the meetings of the churches for devotion and other purposes—a subject to which the attention of all our churches needs to be aroused.

THE TABLES TURNED.—Messrs. Ruez and Montez, the two Spaniards of the Amistad, have been arrested and imprisoned in New York, upon processes granted on the affidavits of Singweb (or Jingwa,) and Fuleh, (or Fulah,) two of the captive Africans, for assault and battery and false imprisonment.

## CONSTITUTION

OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY OF THE HARTFORD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called, the Sabbath School Society of the Hartford Baptist Association—auxiliary to the Conn. Baptist Sabbath School Society.

ART. 2. The primary object of this body shall be, to promote the prosperity of existing Sabbath Schools, and to originate, encourage and sustain others; to establish and maintain a medium of communication between the schools in this connection; to keep up an active and reciprocal interchange of information, by which facilities and improvements may be better understood and practised, and to stimulate parents, guardians, churches and societies to a constant and vigorous support of the institution.

ART. 3. The officers of this body shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of ten Directors. The President shall preside at all meetings, and in his absence, the first Vice President in order who may be present. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the records, and superintend all correspondence. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds. The Board of Directors shall have the general supervision and management of the affairs of the Society, and direct all disbursements.

ART. 4. Any five of the foregoing officers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a regular meeting.

ART. 5. Any person may become a member of this body, by paying into the Treasury one dollar annually, the payment of Five Dollars at one time shall constitute a member for life; and the payment of Ten Dollars shall constitute a life director.

ART. 6. All Sabbath Schools and churches within the bounds of this Association may become auxiliary to this society, and send delegates, by furnishing the annual report of their schools.

ART. 7. The annual meeting of this body shall be held the evening preceding the annual meeting of the Association, and at the same place.

ART. 8. Quarterly meetings of this Society may be held at such times and in such places as the Board may direct.

ART. 9. No alteration or amendment shall be made to this constitution, except at a regular meeting, and with the concurrence of a majority of members present.

The above constitution will show the plan and objects of the Society which was organized by the convention at Bloomfield last week. In addition to this, a committee was appointed, (as was stated in our last number,) to examine and recommend books, and a place where they may be obtained, for Sabbath School Libraries. This is a very important object, as much difficulty has been experienced in procuring suitable books for libraries, without a great deal of time and trouble; and it is hoped that by means of a depository where such books will be kept as have been examined by a judicious committee, our schools may be well and reasonably supplied.

The quarterly meetings of the society, which are to be held with the various churches in the Association, cannot but be highly interesting, and they must serve to awaken and sustain a deeper solicitude for the prosperity of so important and noble an institution as the Sabbath School. We hope our churches and schools will all remember to send delegates to these meetings, that we may hear often from each other, and thus strengthen our bond of union.

INTERESTING FROM ILLINOIS.—In the year 1836, a company went from Wethersfield, in this state, to Illinois, and established a new settlement which from the home they had left they named Wethersfield.—Only two or three of the company were Baptists, but as will be seen by the following interesting extract of a letter recently received from brother Selden Miner, Jr., (one of the number,) a Baptist Church is now formed there. Br. Miner says:

"On the 16th of June last, we attended a meeting at a house (the largest and most commodious one for public worship any where in this region,) where eleven scattered sheep, ourselves among the number, were constituted into a church. The scene was most affecting. Two venerable fathers in the Baptist Church, born in the same town, (Lyme, Ct.), who until within a few months, had not met for half a century—both sound in faith and united in doctrine and practice—Elder Otis having been laboring faithfully in the ministry for fifty years in Vermont and Ohio, and now moved here to spend the remnant of his days with his children—Elder Jonathan Miner, who has labored very efficiently for many years in Connecticut, and is still very active, devoted and also very useful, and has moved here to accompany three promising sons, all hopefully pious;—to witness them on this occasion, after having collected a little band of their own and former neighbors' children, forming them into a church—giving them and then each other, with sobs and tears, accompanied with touching and eloquent addresses, the right hand of fellowship, was indeed a most affecting and joyful sight. Elder Miner and sons have purchased a large and very elevated and beautiful tract, 8 miles from Wethersfield, which they have named Fahrenheit, and the little church is called the Fahrenheit church. We have joined the Illinois River Association, and two valuable members have lately been added to us by baptism."

MISSIONARIES.—We learn from the Chr. Watchman, that Rev. Cyrus Barker, and Rev. Stephen Van Huse, with their wives, and Miss Bronson, accepted missionaries of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, were set apart to the work, with public exercises, on Friday evening last, at the Federal street church, Boston.

The Boston Transcript, of Saturday, says it was "a solemn and interesting ceremony, and could not but excite the sympathies of every one for the young men and women who were about entering on 'a slow martyrdom,' as one of the reverend gentlemen termed it, by leaving country—kindred—home! and going forth as promulgators of 'glad tidings of great joy' among the benighted sons and daughters of India's palmy plains, where, it is a moral certainty, they must, after a few years of toil, privation, and affliction, be the victims of that sultry and disease-inducing climate."

Since the above was in type, we have received the following from our correspondent.

Editor of the Christian Secretary.

DEAR SIR.—On Friday evening, the 18th inst., Rev. Cyrus Barker, and Rev. Stephen Van Huse, with their wives, and Miss Rhoda M. Bronson, were publicly set apart as missionaries to the heathen. The services were held in the Federal st. Church, Boston, and were very interesting to us, and we presume to all present.

The Scriptures were read by Rev. Mr. Neale, Introductory prayer by Rev. Dr. Sharp. The instructions to the missionaries were given by Rev. S. Peck, one of the Secretaries of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. An address was delivered to the

congregation, by Rev. Mr. Nott, and the concluding prayer, in which the Missionaries were most fervently commended to Him who controls "the winds and the waves," was offered by Rev. Dr. Bolles.

The Secretary in giving the instructions, departed somewhat from the usual custom, and embodied his remarks in an address upon the "Dignity of the Missionary Office." With this departure we were ourselves much pleased. It is well known by all who have attended similar meetings, that an hour or so is usually occupied in listening to remarks, which are of little interest or profit to the congregation. At such a time, all need something which will awaken new interest, give increased zeal, and enlarge their views of the greatness, the grandeur, and glory of the Missionary cause.

The address by Mr. Nott was good. He endeavored to impress upon all present the importance of feeling, as individuals, that they could do something to aid this cause—that we all ought to be helpers, and if we had the Spirit of Christ, we all should in some way be helpers in the great work of converting the world to God. If we could not give money, we could all give our prayers.

Messrs. Barker and Van Huse are graduates from the Literary and Theological Institution at Hamilton, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Barker, with Miss Bronson, are to be connected with the Assam mission. Mr. Van Huse is appointed to labor among the Telugos, in Southern India. They are to leave their native land immediately, and may the God of missions keep them amid all the dangers to which they may be exposed upon the ocean, conduct them safely to their destined fields of labor, and give them abundant success in turning the souls of the benighted heathen to Christ.

Yours affectionately, S.

¶ We thank brother Wyckoff, of the Baptist Advocate, for the kind notice he has been pleased to take of us and our labors, because it is always gratifying to know that we share the friendship and good wishes of our brethren and co-workers; and even before we could claim any Christian relationship to brother W., we were much impressed with his honorable and Christian like conduct in transactions connected with this paper. His kind wishes are sincerely and affectionately reciprocated; and as his field of labor is more extensive than ours, may he be proportionately blessed and prospered.

¶ Minutes of the 29th anniversary of the Union Baptist Association, are received. It was held with the church in Fiskville, N. Y., Sept. 4th and 5th, 1839.—Br. J. Warren, Moderator, Br. Wm. Bowen, Clerk. Churches, 13; pastors, 10; other ordained ministers, 4; baptized during the year, 103; whole number of members, 1,252. We perceive that the church in New Milford, Conn., requested a dismission from this body, for the purpose of uniting with the Fairfield County Association, but at the desire of the Union Association, they withdrew their request for the present.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, WASHINGTON.—The annual commencement of this college occurred on Wednesday, the 2d inst. The exercises were held in the meeting-house of the First Baptist church in Washington, and were attended by a very large audience. On the platform were several distinguished men, including some of the officers of the general government, who thus manifested their interest in the advancement of literature. Nine young gentlemen graduated. A correspondent of the Chr. Watchman says:

It is an interesting fact, and demands our most sincere gratitude to God, that the nine young men who composed the class, are all members of the church of Christ. Five of the number expect to devote themselves to the holy work of the ministry. Four of them will probably take a regular course in theology. One of them expects to enter our Institution at Newton.

VERMONT.—The Vermont Telegraph of the 16th inst. contains the proceedings of the Vermont Baptist State Convention, held at Brandon on the 9th and 10th inst. Br. John Ide, Moderator, and Br. O. S. Murray, Clerk. Officers for the ensuing year.—D. Parker, President; J. Ide, A. Sabin, Vice Presidents; C. A. Thomas, Cor. Sec.; W. G. Johnson, Rec. Sec.; W. Kimball, Treasurer. The session appears to have been very pleasant and harmonious. Of the annual report, the Telegraph says:

It was one of about usual interest. Six missionaries had been employed in Canada during the year; and their labors had been attended with very satisfactory success. There had been about 200 baptisms in connection with brother Jonathan Baldwin's itineracy in the Danville Association, on both sides of the line. Brother Simon Fletcher had been employed about six months as travelling agent for the Convention; and had collected between \$500 and \$600.

DREADFUL FIRES.

Mobile, Ala., has been sadly visited with conflagrations. On the evening of the 7th inst., a fire broke out in an unoccupied house in Conception street, and driven by a strong wind, it progressed until fourteen entire squares were destroyed, containing over 500 houses, and throwing about a thousand families out of house and home! It burnt chiefly on Conception, Dauphin, Conti, St. Francis and St. Michael streets. The Episcopal and a Catholic church were among the buildings consumed. The fire was unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

ANOTHER.—The next night another fire was kindled which destroyed the Mansion House, Planter's & Merchant's Bank, Hitchcock's Hotel in Government street—all on Royal between Government and Conti, to the Guard House—all on Government to the Robert's House—and all in front of the Mansion House. An attempt was made by the villains to fire the Chronicle office. Six or seven men have been arrested as the supposed incendiaries.

AND ANOTHER.—About 8 o'clock on the evening of the 9th, a fire broke out in Government street, consuming the new Theatre, a wooden affair, and several dwelling houses. It was set on fire in a carpenter's shop, and must have been done between daylight and dark, while the guard were organizing. A guard of 300 men were out all night.

Taken in connexion with the pestilence which has been raging there so dreadfully, the present situation of Mobile must be exceedingly distressing.

FIRE AT ENFIELD.—INCENDIARY CAUGHT.—On Wednesday night last, about twelve o'clock, the dwelling occupied by Mrs. Miner, near the Meeting House, was discovered to be on fire, by one of the females who slept in a chamber near to the burning one. Mrs. Miner, with great presence of mind, rushed into the room where the fire originated, which was occupied by an Irish girl named Margaret Doyle, to awake her, but found she was not in her

bed, having, as subsequently appeared, fired her room and fled, taking with her some clothing, which was afterward discovered in a lot near by. The upper chambers of the house, with all the contents were destroyed, before the fire was put out. The girl was arrested next day, and is now lodged in the jail in this city awaiting her trial.—*Courier*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEWARK.—A fire broke out this morning about 1 o'clock, in the building occupied by Messrs. Halsey & Tucker, leather dealers in Market street, which was destroyed, together with three other buildings on Market and two on Washington street, occupied by Messrs. Charles T. Shipman, Jacobus & Utter, Pierson & Berry, J. Hollingsworth, leather dealers, and Mr. Manahaa, tobacco-consist. The loss on the buildings does not probably exceed \$10,000, and on stock \$4000, which is fully insured. Total amount of insurance, \$25,700.—*Daily Advertiser*, Oct. 17.

FIRE AND ROBBERY AT ALTON, ILLINOIS.—A destructive fire broke out in Alton, Ill. on the night of the 24th inst. It originated in the store of Mr. Buffum, corner of Third and State streets, and extended to the store of Messrs. Waples, destroying some ten or twelve buildings, including the office of the Temperance Herald. Mr. Buffum's stock of goods was estimated at \$10,000, and it is thought that these were first stolen, and the house then set on fire.

The Alton Telegraph estimates the loss by this fire at \$20,000, among which were \$2000 worth of books belonging to the American and Illinois Bible Society, American Tract Society, Illinois Sunday School Union, and Illinois Temperance Society.

From the Patriot and Democrat.

MR. EDITOR.—An instance of mortality has recently occurred in the agricultural and healthy town of Simsbury, which is of very rare occurrence. A large and respectable family has been entirely swept off by a malignant disease in a manner, it is believed, without a parallel in this section of our country, while the other inhabitants of the town have enjoyed the usual degree of health. The following is a list of the deaths in the order in which they occurred.

Asa Cornish died on the 19th of August last. Elisha Cornish, his brother, died on the 27th of August. Elam, a son of Elisha and Lydia Cornish, died on the 31st August. Norton, a brother of Elam, died Sept. 17th. Nathan, another brother, died Sept. 19th. Newell, still another brother, died Sept. 19th. Lydia, wife of Elisha Cornish, died Oct. 9th. Asa Cornish, the first named, was an unmarried man and lived in the family of his brother Elisha. Thus in a few weeks a numerous family have been called from time to eternity, not leaving a near relative bearing the family name.

CHEERING NEWS.—We learn from good authority, that one of our banks, if not all, will resume specie payment next week.—*Baltimore Sun*.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

St. CHRISTOPHERS.—The Advertiser of the 30th July says:

"We congratulate the colony upon the moral, social and political advances that have been made during the first year of freedom, as well as upon the extraordinarily abundant crop that has been reaped, and we both hope and believe that He who has begun this good work, will in his good time, conduct it to still more prosperous results."

THE FIRST OF AUGUST.—The Gazette of the 2d August gives a favorable report of the island. Many of the laborers observed the first instant as a holiday, whilst others took themselves to their usual avocations on the estates. The Moravian and Wesleyan Chapels were opened for Divine Service, and were attended by a large number of the peasantry. The day passed off with the same good order and regularity as has usually characterized the conduct of the newly emancipated. The island is represented as in a flourishing condition, an abundant crop has been reaped, and the prospects for the next are encouraging.

On the 1st instant a Bill passed the House of Assembly for establishing a Classical Seminary on the island.

TOBAGO.—The Gazette says, "Were we to enter into a detail of passing events in this island as respects the free labor system, in short, we could not more intelligently express what remains to be done to encounter the evils we should set forth, than by condensing the whole requirements into three words—'more manual power'—an influx of laborers from any source; if they be good, sober, industrious and moral men, they will stimulate those who are less remarkable for those qualities with us to emulation."

TRINIDAD.—The Standard of August 2, says, "The statement of the quantities of sugar shipped up to the end of June, 1838, and 1839, shows a deficiency in the quantity shipped in 1838, after 30th June, viz. 5,888, and taking, as we believe we fairly may, the quantity now made, but not shipped, from the scarcity of shipping, at least, at 4,000 hogsheads, the difference (minus) between the crop of this and of last year, will scarcely exceed 2,000 hogsheads."

"In perusing the returns of cases heard and determined before the Stipendiary Justices for the last quarter, ending 30th June, it is satisfactory to notice how comparatively few and trifling they are for the eastern districts. The return from the district called Carapachaima is somewhat different, and rather remarkable for the number of its 'assaults and batteries;' and it is to be inferred that they are to be attributed to the most besetting sin of the laboring population—drunkenness."

BARRADOS.—The crop has been an average one. The Barbadian, Aug. 14, says:

"The crop of sugar is now nearly all shipped.—According to our own memoranda there have been about 29,600 lbs. shipped to the 7th inst. The present year's crop we suppose, will be called a fair average crop. We think matters are mending in the country. One year more, and we trust all will be right."

MURDER AT NEW HAVEN.—The reputed wife of Ira Coe, a colored woman, whose maiden name was Maria Simons, residing on Mount Pleasant, west side of our harbor, went off last night in company with two white men, sailors, and was found this forenoon, about 11 o'clock, in a cellar on the Oyster Point Quarter, dead, and most shockingly mutilated. Two persons have been apprehended as the perpetrators, and their examination is now going on before Justice Wheeler. We are told that one of the men admits having been with her, but says he was set upon and beaten off by two black men, and that after that he heard cries of distress.—*New Haven Herald*, Oct. 19.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit 5s. Merchant's Bank, Boston, are in circulation, dated July 1, 1839, letter C, payable to J. Smith, signed A. M. Barry, Cashier. The Cashier of the Bank is C. H. Eldredge.

Also 5s. Phoenix Bank, Hartford, letter B, dated Oct. 17, 1839, H. Wells, President, Joseph Alden, Cashier—both wrong names. The filling up is bad, and the plate entirely different from the genuine.

NATCHEZ, Oct. 4.—The Yellow Fever has been very severe here since the 14th of September. The whole number of interments for the month of September amount to 71—58 of which were from fever. This, in a population of only 1200, (the balance of our citizens having left the city,) is a frightful mortality. Natchez is almost deserted; out of 58 stores on Main-street, but five are opened.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a Mr. Hart, recently from the country, contractor for digging the cellar for the New Baptist Church, about being erected on the late Lyman estate, in Bowdoin square, Boston, was almost instantly killed by the caving of the earth while at work in digging.

MURDER AT HADDAM.—Mr. Jared Burr, a young man about twenty-three years of age, a resident of Haddam, left there on the 30th ult. on foot, for Chester Cove, where he was to leave in a vessel for New York. This vessel returned last week, and on making enquiry respecting him, on board the vessel, it was found he had not been on board, and nothing had been seen of him, which at once led to the supposition that he had been murdered. Accordingly, search was made in the woods between Haddam and Chester, last Sunday, and his body was found covered over with dirt and leaves, where the murderers had left him, having fired two shot through his head. His pockets had been rifled of their contents, including a watch and about \$600 in money. Two or three individuals in Haddam, we learn, are suspected of the murder, but have not yet been arrested.—*Courier*.

A GOOD CAUTION.—A druggist in Boston has lately had some labels printed for his use, which read as follows:

RUM.  
PREPARED FOR  
EXTERNAL USE.  
If by accident any should be swallowed, administer an emetic immediately.

INTERESTING TO KNITTERS.—Among the queer things exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair at Rochester, N. Y., were two stockings, knit at the same time, by Miss Robinson. It is said that she uses but four needles, knits one stocking within the other, the same as if knitting but one—and yet when she "narrows off" "one at the toe," both are finished!

Edward Raymond, broker, of Boston, was on Friday found guilty on six counts of the indictments against him for selling lottery tickets to Thomson, dry goods dealer, of that city. He was fined six hundred dollars.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Daggett, Mr. Thomas A. Terry, to Miss Emeline Camp, both of this city. On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, Mr. George L. Waters, to Miss Catherine Holcomb, both of this city. On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sprague, Mr. Daniel Chapman, of Cheshire, Ms., to Miss Emeline Holcomb, of this city. In this city, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Southgate, Mr. Guideroy Wilbur, of Ashford, to Miss Elizabeth C. Thresher.

At East Hartford, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Spring, Mr. Ralph H. Foster, of this city, to Miss Hannah M. Spencer, of the former place.

At East Hartford, by the Rev. Mr. Spring, Rev. Royal Robbins, of Berlin, to Miss Elizabeth B. Russell.

In the Baptist Church at Canton, on the 20th inst., by Rev. G. B. Atwell, Mr. Marvin Bailey, of Canton, to Miss Harriet F. Michelson, of Simsbury.

At Willimantic, on the 13th inst., by Rev. B. Cook Jr., Mr. Caspar L. Lyon, to Miss Sarah Stebbins, both of Willimantic.

At Packerville, Sept. 30th, by the Rev. T. Wakefield, Mr. Samuel B. Bullock, to Miss Abby E. Bartlett, both of Providence, R. I. On the 4th inst., by the same, Capt. Samuel Freeman, to Miss Alice A. Matthews, both of Providence, R. I. On the 9th, by the same, Mr. Sanford Bosworth, of Ashford, to Miss Mary M. Bugbee, of Packerville.

At Ellington, by Rev. D. Brockway, William A. Delano, of Amherst, Ms., to Miss Sophia, daughter of John Hall, Esq.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday morning, the 20th inst., Mrs. Mary H. Witter, aged 36, wife of Mr. Albert G. Witter, and daughter of Benjamin Hastings, Esq. In this city, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Joanna L. Hosford, aged 38, wife of Mr. Amos Hosford. In this city, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Betsey Benton.

At Mansfield, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Miriam Trapp, aged 83.

At East Hartford, on the 30th ult., Miss Eunice Olmsted, aged 82.

At Haddam, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Huldah Shailer, aged 70 years, wife of Mr. Bezaleel Shailer.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

We shall hereafter publish a weekly list of receipts up to Wednesday night of each week. This will save trouble and expense in sending receipts to individuals—and we hope our friends will see that this department is kept in *respectable standing*. Should we at any time omit to acknowledge money paid or sent, the payer or sender will please inform us immediately, at our expense, and thus all errors will be corrected.

Receipts for the week ending Oct. 23.  
N. Griswold, \$2 00; N. Griswold Jr., 44 cts.; B. Remington, 1 00; I. R. Steward, 6 25; B. Cook, Jr. for A. Roberts, E. Estabrooks, C. Hall, A. Wilson, S. Barrows, 8 25; E. Butler, 1 00; John Turner, 1 00; P. Sears, 2 00; L. Callender, 2 00.

NOTICE.—There will be a convention of delegates from the Sturbridge and south part of the Worcester associations, at Leicester, (Mass.) on Wednesday, the 13th of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take into consideration the utility of altering the boundaries of said bodies.

GEO. MIXTER, Assist't. Clerk.  
Wales, Oct. 15th, 1839.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THAT pleasantly situated Tavern Stand for sale, now occupied by Mr. Barry, formerly by Mr. Chapman, in the Borough of Colchester, opposite Bacon Academy, at the intersection of the New London and Hartford, Norwich and East Haddam Turnpike Roads. The buildings consist of a large, elegant, three story mansion House, Barns, Sheds and other necessary out buildings, with an acre of land or more, as best suits the purchaser. Said House, under proper management, might command as much custom as any place in the vicinity. It may be worthy of remark, that all the inhabitants of this society have the privilege of a *gratuitous* instruction of their families in the said Bacon Academy. Possession given the first of April next. If not sold, it will be let. For terms apply to JOHN TURNER.

Colchester, Oct. 22, 1839.

M. H. TRYON & CO.

Woolen Drapers and Tailors, 246 Main-street.

HAVE just returned from New York, with a full and complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which they are now opening and offer to their customers and the public generally on such terms as cannot fail to please all who will favor them with a call. As it would be tedious to mention all articles, we would barely mention a few extra cloths. Extra super wool-dyed black. Extra super wool dyed Invisible and Spanish fly Green.

Extra west of England blue, a beautiful article for Gentlemen's Cloaks.

Super Imperial Green, a beautiful article for frock and over coats, very cheap.

A piece of rifle green, expressly for over coats, together with a rich assortment of Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles.

Those who are about fitting themselves out with garments (of any description) made in a superior manner, and in the latest style, will do well to call on M. H. Tryon & Co., 246 Main street, as they are determined to sell either the material or garments as reasonable (if not more so) as can be purchased at any other establishment in this city. We further warrant every article we sell or make, to give satisfaction to the buyer. Call and give us a trial.  
Hartford, Oct. 4, 1839.



## POETRY.

## THE HOUR GLASS.

BY J. Q. ADAMS.

Alas! how swift the moments fly!  
How dash the years along!  
Scarce here, yet some already by!  
The burden of a song.

See childhood, youth, and manhood pass;  
And age, with furrowed brow;  
Time was—Time shall be, drain the glass;  
But where in time is now?

Time is the measure but of change;  
No present hour is found,  
The past—the future—fill the range  
Of Time's unceasing round.

Where then is now?—In realms above,  
With God's atoning Lamb,  
In regions of eternal Love,  
Where sits enthroned I AM.

Then Pilgrim, let thy joys and tears,  
On time no longer lean;  
But henceforth all thy hopes and fears,  
From Earth's affections wean.

To God! let votive accents rise;  
With truth—with virtue live;  
So all the bliss that Time denies,  
Eternity shall give.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## LITTLE CALEB AND HIS GRANDMAMA.

Caleb's countenance was pale; and he was slender in form, and delicate in appearance. He had been sick, and even now he was not quite well. His little taper fingers rested upon the window sill, while his grandmother opened her little Bible and began to read. Caleb sat still in her lap, with a serious and attentive expression of countenance.

"Two men went up into the temple to pray; the one a pharisee and the other a publican."

"What is a pharisee and a publican?" asked Caleb.

"You will hear presently. 'And the pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself: God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, &c.'"

"What are all these, grandmother?" asked Caleb.

"O, different kinds of crimes and sins. The pharisee thanked God that he had not committed any of them."

"Was he a good man, grandmother?"

"Very likely he had not committed any of these great crimes."

"Or even as this publican." A publican, you must know, was a tax-gatherer. He used to collect the taxes from the people. They did not like to pay their taxes, and so they did not like the tax-gatherers, and despised them. And thus he thanked God that he was not like the publican. 'I fast twice in the week. I pay tithes of all that I possess.'"

"Tithes?" said Caleb.

"Yes; that was money which God had commanded them to pay. They were to pay in proportion to the property they had. But some dishonest men used to conceal some of their property, so as not to have to pay so much; but this pharisee said he paid tithes of all that he possessed."

"That was right, grandmother," said Caleb.

"Yes," said his grandmother, "that was very well."

"If he really did it," continued Caleb, doubtfully. "Do you think he did, grandmother?"

"I think it very probable. I presume he was a pretty good man, outside."

"What do you mean by that, grandmother?"

"Why, his heart might have been bad, but he was probably pretty careful about all his actions which could be seen of men. But we will go on."

"And the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes to heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner. I tell you this man went down to his house justified rather than the other."

"Which man?" said Caleb.

"The publican."

"The publican was justified," said Caleb; "what does justified mean?"

"Forgiven and approved. God was pleased with the publican, because he confessed his sins, honestly; but he was displeased with the pharisee, because he came boasting of his good deeds."

Here there was a pause. Caleb sat still and seemed thoughtful. His grandmother did not interrupt him, but waited to hear what he would say.

"Yes; but, grandmother, if the pharisee really was a good man, was it not right for him to thank God for it?"

"It reminds me of Thomas' acorns," said Madam Rachel.

"Thomas' acorns!" said Caleb; "tell me about them, grandmother."

"Why, Thomas and his brother George were sent to school. They stopped to play by the way, until it was so late that they did not dare to go in. Then they stayed playing about the fields till it was time to go home. They felt pretty bad, and out of humor, and at last they separated and went home different ways."

"In going home, Thomas found an oak-tree with acorns under it. 'Ah!' said he, 'I will carry mother home some acorns.' He had observed that his mother was pleased whenever he brought her things; and he had an idea of soothing his own feeling of guilt and securing his mother's favor, by the good deed of carrying her home some acorns. So, when he came into the house, he took his hat off carefully, with the acorns in it, and holding it in both hands, marched up to his mother with a smiling face, and look of great self-satisfaction, and said, 'Here, mother, I have got you some acorns.'"

"And what did his mother say?" asked Caleb.

"She shook her head sorrowfully, and told him to go and put the acorns away. She knew where he had been."

"Then presently George came in. He put away his cap, walked in softly, and put his face down in his mother's lap, and said, with tears and sobs, 'Mother, I have been doing something very wrong.' Now which of these do you think came to his mother right?"

"Why, George," said he, "certainly."

"Yes, and that was the way the publican came; but the pharisee covered up his sins, being pleased and satisfied himself; and thinking that God would be pleased and satisfied with his acorns."

Here Madam Rachel paused, and Caleb sat still thinking of what he had heard.

Madam Rachel then closed her eyes, and, in a low, gentle voice, she spoke a few words of prayer; and then she told Caleb that he must always remember, in all his prayers to confess his sins fully and freely, and never cover them up and conceal them, with an idea that his good deeds made him worthy. Then she put Caleb down, and he ran down stairs to play.

ABBOTT.

**THE TRUE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN.**—The man who labors to please his neighbor for his good to edification, has the mind that was in Christ. It is a sinner trying to help a sinner.

How different the face of things if this spirit prevailed!—if Dissenters were like Henry and Watts, and Doddridge; and churchmen like Leighton. The man who comes prominently forward in any way may expect to be found fault with; one will call him harsh, and another a trimmer. A hard man may be revered, but men will like him best at a distance—he is an iron man; he is not like Jesus Christ. Christ might have driven Thomas from his presence by his unreasonable incredulity—but not so! It is as though he had said, "I will come down to thy weakness; if thou canst not believe without thrusting thy hand into my side, then thrust in thy hand." Even a feeble but kind and tender man, will effect more than a genius, who is rough and artificial. There is danger, doubtless, of humoring others; and against this we must be on our guard. It is a kind and accommodating spirit at which we must aim. When the two goats met on the bridge, which was too narrow to allow them either to pass each other or to return, the goat which lay down that the other might walk over him was a finer gentleman than Lord Chesterfield.—Cecil.

**IMMENSITY OF CREATION.**—Some astronomers have computed that there are not fewer than seventy-five millions of suns in the universe. The fixed stars are suns, having like our sun, numerous planets, revolving around them. The solar system, or that to which we belong, has about thirty planets, primary and secondary, belonging to it. The circular field of space which it occupies is in diameter thirty-six hundred million of miles, and which it controls much greater. The sun, which is nearest neighbor to us; is called Sirius, distant from our sun about twenty-two millions of miles. Now, if all the fixed stars are as distant from each other as Sirius from our sun, or if our solar system be the average magnitude of all the systems of the seventy-five millions of suns, what imagination can grasp the immensity of creation? Who can survey a plantation, containing seventy-five millions of circular fields, each ten billions of miles in diameter? Such, however is one of the plantations of Him who has measured the waters in the hollow of his hand; meted out heaven with a span, comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance.

**BATHING IN THE DEAD SEA.**—The correspondent of the New York American gives the following notice of a visit to this standing problem in the natural history of the Holy Land.—The gentlemen of the party determined to test the reported buoyancy of the water by personal experience.

They state that, where the water was five feet deep, they were so buoyed up that they could not touch the bottom with the points of their toes. Advancing to where the water was six inches deeper, their feet were suddenly taken from under them, and they were thrown in a horizontal position upon the surface of the water. They could not maintain a perpendicular position without using some effort. They then swam to where the water was extremely deep, and endeavored to sink, which they found impossible, even with some effort to do so. They could walk in the water equally as well as on land, with their heads entirely above the surface.—They found that they could sit and converse as easily as on a divan. A strong breeze came on from the south, and with it a heavy swell. They describe the sensation produced by this riding on the sea, without a vessel or a plank under them, as very singular. One of them had never before ventured beyond his depth in the water: while here he was enabled, without the least sense of danger, to go any distance from the land. They became convinced that what had been said respecting the great specific gravity and buoyancy of the water of the Dead Sea is entirely correct.

**"TAKE WARNING."**—Half the accidents and offences that enliven the columns of our newspapers, originate in disregard of this exhortation. People take snuff, colds, wines, steps, ten, wives, offences, hints, fright, and medical advice; but they cannot—they will not take warning!—and per consequence, they ineffectually get hanged, drunk, drowned, shot, horse-whipped, ridiculed, &c. are thrown out of the windows of coaches, kicked up and are kicked down. While as the sequitur, lawsuits, duels, murders and black eyes ensue.

A lady, piqued by Johnson's scrupulous advocacy of truth, once asserted, that little variations in narrative must happen a thousand times a day, if one is not perpetually watching. "Well madam," said Johnson, "and you ought to be perpetually watching. It is more from carelessness about truth than from intentional lying that there is so much falsehood in the world."

"I had rather believe all the fables in the Legend, the Talmud, and the Alcoran, than that this universal frame is without a mind. God never wrought a miracle to convert an Atheist, because his ordinary works confute him."—Bacon.

If God has prepared the kingdom for you, he will prepare you for the kingdom; and if you are under preparation, you are very anxious and concerned that God should carry on his work.

## NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Bookkeeping and Publishing business, under the name and firm of Canfield & Robins, is, by mutual consent, dissolved; said dissolution to take effect from and after the first day of February, 1839. All notes and accounts due the said firm are to be paid to G. Robins, Jr., and all demands against said firm to be paid by said Robins.

P. CANFIELD,  
G. ROBINS, JR.

Hartford, Aug. 24, 1839.

G. Robins, Jr., having purchased of P. Canfield all his right in the Book Stock, Stereotype Plates, and Copy rights of the late firm of Canfield & Robins, will continue the business of Bookselling and Publishing, as heretofore, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the public patronage. G. R. Jr., would also request the attention of Teachers, School Committees, and others, to a series of valuable SCHOOL BOOKS, which he publishes, and which he flatters himself cannot fail of meeting their approbation; among which are—

THE READER'S GUIDE, for High Schools and Academies, by John Hall, Esq., Principal of Ellington High School.

THE READER'S MANUAL, for Common Schools, and the PRIMARY READER, for the younger classes in Common Schools, by the same author.

A PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC, by J. Olney, Esq. New edition, revised, improved, and stereotyped.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF GEOGRAPHY, for children, with 8 maps from steel, and more than 70 engravings.

YOUTH'S MANUAL OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES, with Questions; adapted to the use of Schools.

MARSHALL'S SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, with copies attached.

MARSHALL'S SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING, by single entry.

A full assortment of School, Classical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms.

\*Merchants, School Teachers, and Library Companies, supplied at the lowest rates.

G. ROBINS, JR., 180 Main Street, Hartford, Sept. 9, 1839. 6w25

**A. F. HASTINGS,**  
Having been receiving New Goods for the last four weeks, is now prepared to offer a full assortment of good goods, on as fair terms as any other concern;—among those lately opened are—

MERINOES in French, German, and English, of all colors; Mouseline de Laines, a large assortment, from 37½ cts to \$1.00 per yard; Plain and Figured Broadcloths and Alpines, with many other new styles of Worsteds Goods.

CALICOES in French and English of entire new patterns; Black and dark blue grounds do. with clintz figures; Mourning and second mourning do.; 1 case American Prints of fine and heavy cloths, and fast colors, at 18; 1 do. at 12½ c; 1 do. at 10 c; Furniture Calicoes; Gothic Clintz; Drapery Muslins, &c. for window shades.

SILKS in splendid jet and blue black, Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rhine, and Gros de Royal, &c.; plain and figured colored Repts and Gros de Alpines; plaids and stripes; colored Satins; wide black Silks of high lustre at 50 c; Sinclairs and other Apron Silks.

FLANNELS in white and colored of all qualities, some that will be warranted not to shrink in washing; Bleached and unbleached Canton Flannel.

Marcellus Quilts; Colored Table and Piano Forte Covers; Damask Table Cloths and Napkins; Damask and Russia Diapers.

Gloves and Hosiery; Swiss and Book Muslins; Plain, plaid, and satin striped Cambrics; Lace Goods; new Shawls and Handkerchiefs, some splendid embroidered Thibet ones; Mouslin de Laine and Satin Scarfs, &c.

Domestic Goods; Tickings; bleached and unbleached Cottons; 5-4 Waltham, Hamilton, and Phoenix Sheetings; Cotton Yarn; Battings; Wicking and Wadding.

Also, in the Cloth department, A full assortment Broadcloths, consisting of black, blue, green, brown, olive, mix'd, &c., worth from \$2 to \$5 per yard—bought at auction, and will be offered at great bargains.

Cassimers and Satinets, in plain and fancy, a great variety.

Pilot and Beaver Cloths for overcoats of all qualities; Green Baize, &c. &c.

**WANTED,**  
3000 yards Homedam Flannel; 2000 pairs long and short Stockings; 2000 runs Woolen Yarn; Mittens, &c., in exchange for goods at cash prices.

No. 219 Main Street.  
Hartford, Sept. 20, 1839. 3w27

**New Fall Goods.**  
JOHN OLIVESTED & Co. will open in all this and the coming week their full fall of DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS AND FURNITURE GOODS; have received this day very rich French Prints and Mouseline de Laines, in entire new fall designs; black and colored, figured and plain Silks, some of which are of very superb quality; a complete assortment of Merino Goods; Bombazines and Shawls; also, will open early next week in their cloth room, the best assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Vestings, Pilot and Beaver Cloths and other winter fabrics that they have ever offered. Customers wishing to purchase Goods of superior quality and at fair prices are respectfully invited to examine their stock.

Hartford, Aug. 1, 1839. 1f20

**W. S. CRANE, DENTIST.**  
Exchange Buildings, North of State House.

REFERENCES—Messrs. E. & J. Parmleys, J. W. Crane, M. D., J. D. Stout, M. D., E. Bry-an, New York.

March 31st, 1838. 1f2

**BLANKS.**  
STAFF and Warrant Officers Blanks, and Military Executions kept constantly for sale by

GURDON ROBINS, JR.  
130 Main Street.  
Hartford, Aug. 23, 1839. 6w24

**FOR SALE.**  
THE CONVERTER'S GUIDE to the First Principles of Evangelical Truth, sustained by the united testimony of our Lord Jesus Christ, the holy Apostles, and many Pedobaptist Divines, and others. Compiled by I. ROBERTS, Pastor of the Baptist Church, New Haven, Conn.

GURDON ROBINS, JR.  
August 30, 1839. 2f

**Notice**  
Is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed by the Court of Probate for the district of Berlin, Commissioners on the estate of Riley T. Finch, late of Berlin, deceased, represented insolvent; and that six months are allowed by the said Court to the creditors to bring in their claims duly proved against said estate; and that they will attend to the duties of their appointment at the Probate Office in said Berlin, on the first Saturday of November and March next, at 1 o'clock on each of said days.

Dated at Berlin, the 12th day of Oct. 1839.  
CYRUS STANLEY, J. Commis-  
WM. H. SMITH, sioners.

**Green's Almanac for 1840,**  
JUST Published and for Sale by  
Oct. 11. G. ROBINS, JR.

## THE FAMILY VISITER,

EDITED BY THEODORE DWIGHT, JR.

AT \$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Baptist Advocate, No. 122 Nassau-street, N. Y.

THIS is a New Publication, commenced in January last, partly on the plan of the English Penny Magazine, and is issued in Monthly parts, of forty quarto pages each. Every number contains, at least, from twenty to twenty-five Engravings, of an expensive character, costing from \$5.00 to \$25.00 each—is printed on fine paper, and with the greatest neatness. It will make at the end of each year, a volume of four quarto pages; and considering the costly character of the work, its expensive embellishments, and the labored research constantly necessary to give variety, interesting and lasting value to its pages, is one of the cheapest, and most useful publications ever issued in this or any other country.

This paper is intended to furnish, at a cheap rate, a variety of pleasing and instructive matter, for persons of different classes and ages, particularly in those departments of knowledge which are of most general interest and concern, and are best calculated to enlarge the mind, gratify and elevate the taste, direct to the useful occupation of time, and improve the character. Every thing of an opposite tendency will be carefully excluded.

The contents of each number will be ranged under different heads, like the following: Useful Arts, Curiosities, Natural History, Science, Literature, Literary Associations, Juvenile Instruction, News, Travels, Antiquities, Poetry, Music, &c.

The recent multiplication of various publications, particularly of cheap newspapers, of a bad moral tendency, has justly alarmed the friends of true, good order and the law; for it is evident that their influence must be extensive in proportion to their circulation; and this is known to be unfortunately great. Too often it is the fact, that even good men who perceive something of their evil tendency, lend their countenance to them not only by purchasing and reading them, but even by admitting them into their families. The excuse has often been made that they are convenient and cheap, and that such publications as they would approve are scarce, or high priced.

It is the great object of the Family Visitor to supply the want complained of; and all the material it contains, whether original or selected, is designed to attract, instruct and improve. The paper is white, the type clear, and the execution particularly attended to by one of the proprietors, who is a skilful printer. The size is large, each number containing eight pages quarto; and being wholly occupied with reading matter, to the exclusion of advertisements, affords an unusually cheap, pleasing, and instructive Family periodical.

It was established not without much reflection and preparation, with a view that it should obtain a circulation and a standing in this country, like that which the Penny Magazine has in England; and it may be here observed that while it contains the same number of pages as that work, they are much larger, the typographical execution is carefully attended to, and its contents are especially designed for American readers.

ROBERT SEARS.

THIS is the title of a monthly periodical, the plan of which strikes us as excellent, and which is conducted with good judgment and ability. It is in quarto form, each number containing forty pages. The articles are part original and part selected; and they are accompanied by numerous illustrative engravings on wood. These engravings form a prominent and valuable feature of the work. The number now before us contains no less than 25, and they are remarkably well executed.—Boston Courier.

The Family Visitor is the title of a new periodical published monthly in New York, at the moderate price of two dollars and fifty cents per annum, and edited by Theodore Dwight, Jr. Its design, that of uniting articles of general interest to children as well as grown persons, with useful information. It is illustrated by very fair wood cuts; some of which, showing the different varieties of the mulberry, must be valuable; and the typographical execution is better than usual in such works.—Globe.

This work is full of the most valuable and interesting information, arranged under different heads, and illustrated with numerous cuts. The selections are made with superior taste, and discover great industry and tact on the part of the editors. It is somewhat on the plan of the English Penny Magazine, and while much that is heavy and dull in these works is excluded from this, it abounds in more that will please and instruct the general reader.

This work is published on such terms as to make it a cheap and desirable family paper.—Chenango Telegraph.

We have received the first monthly number (for January) of this publication. It is got up somewhat in imitation of the English Penny Magazine, containing the same number of pages, though of a much larger size, and executed altogether in a finer style. It is embellished with numerous engravings of a superior order to those generally found in works of this kind. Every thing of a denigrating tendency is carefully excluded, while all the matter it contains is designed to improve as well as entertain. The present number is neatly covered with colored paper, and contains much that is pleasing, instructive, and ornamental. We think it cannot fail to prove an agreeable visitor to the family circle. It will make at the end of each year a volume of 48 quarto pages, and considering its beauty and interest, it is certainly one of the cheapest publications to be met with. The price is \$5 50 a year, if paid in advance.—Connecticut Courant.

This publication can be as safely recommended to the good opinion and encouragement of the public, as any that we know of, and if each family would furnish itself with the numbers as they appear, at the end of a year or two it would find itself in possession of a "Library of useful and entertaining knowledge" that will be of great value—and such an one as no family should be without.—N. Y. Gazette.

We have received the second monthly number of "The Family Visitor." It contains a great variety of entertaining and instructive matter, and fully equals the former number in general interest. It is executed with great taste and neatness, and is certainly deserving of patronage.—Patriot & Democrat.

The Family Visitor is a periodical of unusual merit—its style of typography is very neat, richly embellished, and its contents interesting and instructive.—Boston Morning Post.

A splendid monthly Magazine of the quarto size, elegantly printed and richly embellished with appropriate cuts, of which the first four numbers, making one monthly part, stitched and covered, have been shown us. This work we think bids fair to be a valuable addition to our periodical literature.—Christian Advocate and Journal.

We have received the monthly number of this publication for February, which fully sustains the high character of the work, by the interest and variety of its matter, and the beauty of its pictorial illustration.—Congregationalist.

We are highly pleased in the perusal of the contents of this number, and doubt not of its future usefulness. The work is beautifully embellished with a variety of cuts, and its mechanical appearance is superb. The publisher seems to have anticipated the views and wishes of a numerous class of the reading community, and the happy adaptation of the work eminently accords therewith.—Frontier Journal.

A single volume will constitute a cyclopaedia of useful knowledge.—Boston Times.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS, remitted free of postage, by any one individual, will procure a set of the CHRISTIAN LIBRARY, together with the BAPTIST ADVOCATE and FAMILY VISITER, for one year; or \$5.00 for the two last publications.

It is necessary here to state, that no orders for any of the publications issued from the "Baptist Book Room," will be attended to, unless they are accompanied by the necessary remittances. Our terms, in all cases, will be PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

## AN IMPROVED SYSTEM OF

## ARITHMETIC,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,  
BY J. OLNEY, A. M.

THIS work, greatly enlarged, improved, and stereotyped, has just been published by Canfield & Robins, and is for sale by the Publishers and the Trade, in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and Booksellers generally. The following are among the recommendations of this work, recently received.

"Stonington, July 14, 1839.  
"This is to certify, that I have examined Olney's Arithmetic, and consider it better calculated to facilitate the progress of scholars in this branch, than any other work I have seen; and shall introduce it into my school as soon as practicable. The improvements in this work are numerous and important. I can therefore cheerfully recommend it to the attention of Teachers, and all who feel an interest in the improvement of our Schools."

B. F. HEDDEN,  
Teacher of the Public School, Mystic Bridge,  
Stonington, Conn.

"PORTERSVILLE, July 17, 1839.  
"Having partially examined Olney's 'Improved System of Arithmetic,' I can say that so far as I have examined, I think the work far superior to any other with which I have become acquainted; and I intend to introduce it into the School under my charge as soon as practicable; and would cheerfully recommend it to Teachers and others engaged in promoting education."

DUDLEY A. AVERY,  
Teacher of the Public School Portersville, Conn."

"STONINGTON, July 16, 1839."

"This may certify that I have examined a system of Arithmetic by J. Olney, A. M., and consider it superior to any similar work that I have seen. It embraces many improvements, among which is a new method of extracting Roots, which saves an abundance of labor, both of teacher and scholar. It is my intention to introduce it into my school at the earliest opportunity; and I can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of others."

LATHROP W. WHEELER,  
Principal of Select School, Stonington Borough, Ct."

"STONINGTON, July 16, 1839."

"Having recently had opportunity to examine a system of Arithmetic by J. Olney, I am pleased to say that I can accord to it my unqualified approbation. It possesses many and decided improvements over those already in use; as it contains some things entirely new, and simplifies and abridges some rules which have been both tedious and perplexing. It is just such a work as is needed in our Schools, and will be found an invaluable acquisition to our primary books. I have had occasion to instruct in almost all the systems now used, and think this should, as I hope it speedily will, take the place of them all."

EBENEZER DENISON, Jr."

From Dr. D. S. Hart, an eminent Mathematician.

"NEW LONDON, July 19, 1839."

"I have had opportunity but for a cursory examination of Olney's 'Improved System of Arithmetic,' yet feel prepared to express a decidedly favorable opinion of its merits. Among many excellencies which it has in common with other similar treatises of deserved reputation, are some peculiar to itself, such as the clear analysis from which is deduced the rule of operation in the solution of problems, the demonstration of the ground rules, &c., which entitle it to the very favorable consideration and patronage of the judicious public."

J. E. WOODWORTH,  
Teacher of New London Grammar School."

"NEW LONDON, July 19, 1839."

"From a partial examination of Olney's System of Arithmetic, I think it admirably adapted to the capacities of children and youth, and the plan of the arrangement is, I think, calculated to supercede the necessity of smaller mental, as well as other Arithmetics in our public schools. I design to introduce it as fast as opportunity may permit."

SANFORD B. SMITH,  
Teacher of New London Public School."

GURDON ROBINS, JR.

## HARTFORD

## Fire Insurance Company.

Office north side of State-House Square, between the Hartford and Exchange Banks.

THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than twenty-five years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested and secured in the best possible manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and Personal Property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office directly to the Secretary; and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company.

Eliphalet Terry, Job Allen,  
S. H. Huntington, George P. Namor,  
H. Huntington, Jr., Junius S. Morgan,  
Albert Day, Ezra White, Jr.,  
John D. Russ, Eliphalet Terry, Pres't.

JAMES G. BOLLES,